THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER,	1 month,	$ 5 00
" "	3 months,	15 00
" "	6 months,	25 00
WEEKLY PAPER,	3 months,	6 00
" "	6 months,	10 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

Telegraphic News.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From the Valley.

RICHMOND, Oct. 9.

Official dispatch at the War Department states that the enemy one thousand strong advanced up the Manassas Gap Road, on the 4th, with trains of cars loaded with Railroad materials, and occupied Salem and Rectortown. Mosby attacked them at Salem, capturing fifty prisoners, all their camp equipage, baggage, stores, &c. He killed and wounded a considerable number. His loss two wounded.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 9.

An official despatch to the War Department says Sheridan is still moving down the Valley. A large force of his cavalry was attacked by us on the 9th and handsomely driven. We captured a number of horses, several ambulances, wagons, nine forges with tools and fifty prisoners besides killing and wounding a number.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 9.

Yesterday about noon the enemy moved in force on our right. It was supposed at first for the purpose of making an attack on our lines. It turned out to be nothing more than an extension by the enemy of their lines on our right in order to occupy all our lost works near Fort McRae. The enemy by this move gained nothing in the direction of the Southside Road, and only prolonged their lines, driving in four videtts, occupying this ground. Hitherto only a part of the works near Fort McRae had been occupied by the enemy. All quiet to day, weather cloudy and very cold.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 8.

Official dispatches confirm the capture of Rome. Three thousand negroes and white officers were taken. The Yankees destroyed all the Commissary stores. Two squares of the business portion of the town were burned.

Gen Wheeler has descended into Marietta and burned a block of store houses and spiked three guns.

Our army is supposed to be at Etowah.

Fortifications have been thrown up on Kennessaw.

Dalton has been occupied by our troops.

Forrest is in Middle Tennessee.

Rosseau is cooped up in Nashville.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

AUGUSTA, Oct. 9.

A letter to the *Chronicle* and *Sentinel* states that three corps of Sherman's army have left Atlanta and occupy a strong position from Vinings station to above Marietta. The Yankees found out Hood's plans and anticipated him. The head of our column is near Brownsville, not known where we will march.

A letter to the *Chronicle & Sentinel* says, late dates from Atlanta state that four Yankee corps are in the city. Yankee officers claim 80,000 troops and ninety days' rations, and railroad iron enough for one hundred miles. Federal officers say Sherman will soon move on Macon and Augusta. Deserters from Atlanta say no trains have arrived there for eight days. All accounts from Hood's army encouraging.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Oct. 8.

Northern dates of the 5th received: In the engagement of the 30th, near Squirrel Level, the Federals acknowledge a less of two thousand killed, wounded and prisoners—more than half were prisoners.

Faragut arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 4th and proceeded up James river.

Guerrillas captured two trains of cars on the Nashville road, between Richland and Fountain Head, on the night of the 3rd, and burned nineteen cars.

Accounts from Missouri state that Gen. Price is moving on Rolla with three columns, the right under Shelby and Marmaduke, the centre under himself and the left under Cooper. The latter being composed mainly of half breed Indians.

Five hundred rebels entered Union, the county seat of Franklin county, on Saturday, and captured one hundred militia.

On the 1st Forrest shelled Athens, Ala., and on the 3rd, and demanded the surrender of Dalton, Ga., on the 4th.

Gold 190} in New York.

The following General Order has just been issued from the Adjutant General's Office at Richmond:

ADJT & INSP'R GEN'LS OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Oct. 5, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 76.

I. All details heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are revoked; and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages, who hold furloughs, or temporary exemptions by reason of pending applications for details, will be promptly assembled at the camps of instruction, and appropriately assigned among the armies for service; except that men detailed and now actually employed in manufacturing, providing, collecting and forwarding munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army and navy, or in work indispensable to military operations, will be continued in their present employments until their details shall be revised.

II. The Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux will, within the next twenty (20) days, forward to the Generals of Reserves, lists of all detailed men in their employment, in the several States, specially distinguishing and certifying those who are experts and those absolutely indispensable for the performance of the above mentioned Government work and business; and all detailed employees not so certified within the prescribed period, will, upon the expiration thereof, be forthwith assigned to the army.

III. All persons called out by this Order, who claim exemption on account of physical disability, will be examined by select medical boards, after their arrival at the camps of instruction.

IV. All men found for light duty, who are unassigned, will at once report to the camps of instruction, under the penalty of being forthwith assigned to the active forces.

By order,

S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r Gen.

C. S. TREASURER.—John N. Hendren, Esq., of Staunton, Va., has been appointed Treasurer of the Confederate States, in place of Mr. Elmore. We have had the pleasure of knowing Mr. H. many years, and assure those to whom he is a stranger that no more judicious appointment could have been made. His intelligence, integrity and business capacity are of a character to make him a valuable accession to the public service, in this one of its most important posts.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1864. [No. 146.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

FANCY MADDER PRINTS,
Bleached Shirting, Unbleached Shirting,
White Jaconet, Checked Jaconet,
Paper Cambric, Brown Holland,
Checked Ginghams, Huck Towels,
An assortment of fine Bonnet Ribbons,
Purple and Blue Velvet for Bonnets,
Flowers for Bonnets and Hats,
Belt Ribbon, Kid Gloves,
Hoop Skirts, Corsets,
Misses and Ladies Leghorn Hats,
Ladies and Misses White and Black Lisle Gloves,
Mixed Half Hose, Merino do.,
Ladies White Hose,
Linnen Handkerchiefs, Cotton do.,
Dressing and Fine Combs,
Misses Round Combs,
Spool Thread (all colors and Nos.),
White and Black Flax Thread,
Boot and Shoe Webbing,
Ladies and Misses' Gaiters,
Gents' fine Boots and Shoes,
Mason's Shoe Blacking,
Mason's Best Washing Soap,
Hat Bands and Binding,
Caps, Neck Ties and Suspenders,
Paper and Linnen Shirt Collars,
Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Stationery, Water Buckets,
Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Best Bladder Snuff,
Black Pepper, Spice,
Superior Brown Sugar,
Best Rio Coffee,
Soda, Salt,
Flour, Meal, Corn, Bacon, &c., &c.

A general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries always on hand at CORNER OF FAYETTEVILLE AND MARKET SQUARE.

J. KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1864. 144—6t.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 5th, 1864.

NOTICE--LIGHT DUTY MEN!

DISABLED SOLDIERS, OR CONSCRIPTS, RECOMMENDED for light duty by Medical Examining Boards, can secure positions in my Department by making application, stating

Name,
Age,
Place of residence,
Occupation or trade,
Regiment,
Company,
Nature of disability,

and enclosing certificate of Medical Examining Board.

Testimonials as to the honesty, sobriety, intelligence, fitness and skill of the applicant will, in all cases, be required from their Company and Regimental commanders, or County and Municipal officers. The preference will be given to the permanently disabled.

W. E. PEIRCE,
143—d3t. Capt. & A. Q. M.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 4th, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS OF THE Invalid Corps, having been assigned by Special Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, to the Commandant of Conscripts for North Carolina for duty, and having failed to comply with said orders, are requested to report without delay in person, or if unable to travel, to advise this Office by letter of the cause of their prolonged absence:

Captain W. H. Chastain,
" J. G. Royal,
First Lieutenant A. A. Scott,
" " Joseph Nunnery,
" " J. M. Carlile,
" " S. M. Brazington,
" " R. H. Maxwell,
" " T. B. Ward,
Second " Alex. W. Westmoreland,
" " W. J. Means.

The necessity for the services of these officers is urgent, and they are enjoined to report with the least possible delay.

By order of the Commandant:

E. J. HARDIN,
143—d2t. Adjutant

$500 REWARD.

ESCAPED FROM THE JAIL OF GRANVILLE COUNTY, in Oxford, on the night of the 27th inst., BALDY KERSEY, a free negro, very bright color, and hair nearly straight, stout made, and about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 45 years old, impudent appearance and quick speech. Also, JOEL, a slave of T. B. Venable. Joel is a cork mulatto, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and rather spare built, though strong and likely. He is about 35 years of age. Kersey was sentenced at September term of Granville Superior Court to six months imprisonment, and there are still pending against him five indictments for larceny. Joel was committed for house breaking and an attempt to commit rape.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of both, so that I get them again, or $250 for either. The belief is that they are making towards the eastern part of the State. I will also give $50 0 for the apprehension and delivery, with evidence sufficient to convict those or any one of those who assisted from the outside and broke the jail so as to release said prisoners.

W. A. PHILPOTT, Sheriff.

☞ Standard copy 3 weeks in Weekly.
October 4th, 1864. 142—d1w&w3w.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, ANother supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.
August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,
OAKS, ORANGE CO., N. C.

ROOM FOR A FEW GOOD BOYS.
For terms address
W. J. BINGHAM & SONS.
Sept. 21, 1864. 130—d&w3w.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have short time to procure the same before the books will be closed. CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.
August 6th, 1864. 91—tf.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

Headquarters Chief Enrolling Office,
5TH CONG. DISTRICT, N. C.,
Kittrell's, September 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —

IN PURSUANCE OF CIRCULAR No. 45, CURRENT series, of Sept. 17th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to assemble ALL persons from SEVENTEEN to FIFTY years of age, liable to military service, at their respective county seats for medical examination, excepting only such parties that may have been furnished with certificates of PERMANENT exemption from Medical Examining Board, since April 18th, 1864.

In any case of "permanent exemption" where the Enrolling Officer may have substantial reason for supposing that the disability no longer exists, or that fraud was in any way practiced in the original presentation of the case, he will forthwith cause the party to appear for re-examination.

In the above will be included all parties heretofore examined and assigned to light duty in any and every department of the Government.

Free negroes from 18 to 50 are included in the above call, and the last day of each appointment devoted to their examination.

Enrolling Officers will assemble such portions of their Regimental Districts, as will equalize the number on each of the appointed days. They will also cause this notice to be so thoroughly advertised, that there may be no unnecessary time lost from the various pursuits of those liable, and prompt attendance ensured on the days specified.

All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the following times and places, or they will be considered as recusant conscripts and treated accordingly.

Examinations in pursuance of Circular 31, Bureau of Conscription, current series, will be instituted same time.

COUNTIES.	PLACE.	TIME.
Wake,	Raleigh,	Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.
Orange,	Hillsboro',	" 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 21, 22, 24, 25.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 27, 28, 29, 31. Nov. 1.
Warren,	Warrenton,	Nov. 3, 4, 5, 7.
Nash.	Nashville.	" 10, 11, 12, 14.

W. M. SWANN, Capt.
and En. Officer, 5th Cong. District, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1864. 133—1m.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, July 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.

I. FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL CONCERNED it is declared that the Guard for Home Defence consists of ALL white male persons who are exempt by law from service in the Confederate Army, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, residents in the State, including foreigners not naturalized who have been resident in the State for thirty days, before enrollment, excepting such persons as are exempt by the laws of the State, by orders of the Governor, or on account of physical disability.

II. Company commanders will each on the next drill day make an exact roll of his company in accordance with the above declaration and transmit the same to his Battalion commander to be sent by him without delay to this office. Upon the receipt of these company rolls, Battalion commanders having arms and accoutrements the property of the State in their possession or the possession of their men, after retaining a gun and accoutrements for each man of his command will send the remainder to this city to Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Officer.

III. The second paragraph of General Orders No. 9, making it the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to arrest any officer or agent who in making impressments fails to comply with the impressing laws in every particular is hereby so modified as to make it the duty of all such officers to call out their commands to assist in arresting any person against whom a civil warrant is directed upon application of any Judge or Justice of the Peace stating that the civil officer is not able to make the arrest without aid from the militia. It being thus made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to assist the civil authority in suppressing illegal impressments, it is hereby forbidden officers of either class to become impressing agents, and those holding such agencies must resign either the agency or commission in the State service. Commanders of Regiments and Battalions will see that this latter clause is complied with.

By order of Governor VANCE,

R. C. GATLIN,
138— Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 17,

I. One editor and one printer to each newspaper, and one druggist to each apothecary store are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county is invaded by the enemy, provided there is not that number of persons not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence, employed in said newspaper establishment or drug-store.

II. The attention of all officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence is called to the proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, dated in this city on the 24th inst., granting pardon to deserters who may voluntarily surrender themselves within the next thirty days. Persons so surrendering will be sent to the nearest conscript camp, and will be furnished by the officer to whom the surrender is made with an attested statement setting forth the fact, specifying the time and place of surrender.

III. Attention is also called to the II paragraph of General Orders No. 1, dated January 15, 1864. The more effectually to carry out said paragraph, commanders of regiments and battalions of the Guard for Home Defence will make to this office on the last day of each month a written report of the operations of their commands during the month, stating the number of days they have been out, the number of deserters apprehended, the number that have voluntarily surrendered and the names of such officers as may have failed to perform their duty, and in what particular.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
140 Adjutant General.

Headquarters Cavalry Brigade,
SEPTEMBER 24th, 1864.

ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THIS BRIGADE are hereby authorized to act under the order given me by Gen. R. E. LEE, of date July 26th, 1864, to collect "all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians and other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States."

Company officers will require their men to report to them the names of all parties, in their respective localities, known to have such arms, equipments and accoutrements—especially McClellan Saddles and Sharp's Rifles; and if illegally held, whether claimed by capture, purchase or otherwise, they will seize them, if not voluntarily given up, and have them brought to their commands.

R. BARRINGER,
140—d2w. Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 30th, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, consisting of Surgeon E. A. CHURCH and Surgeon ——, will meet in the town of Statesville on the 10th October; at Taylorsville, in Alexander county, on the 13th; at Wilkesboro' on the 15th; at Morganton on the 18th, and at Lenoir on the 20th, for the purpose of Examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty, on account of physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
140—12t. Surgeon General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, September 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

I. THE PRACTICE WHICH HAS PREVAILED TO some extent among officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence of granting temporary furloughs to deserters, who have been apprehended or who have voluntarily surrendered themselves, must be discontinued.—They are strictly forbidden to grant furloughs to any persons not members of their commands.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
139 Adjutant General.

WANTED,

A SMALL FARM, WELL TIMBERED. PROXIMITY TO some town or Railroad preferred. Address, Box 263, Raleigh, N. C. 94—tf.

Executive Department North Carolina,
RALEIGH, December 16, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

I. The following acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent, and no further, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrolment of men for the public defence, and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home Defence, all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been resident in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress and the civil and military officers of the Confederate government within this State, ministers of the gospel of the several denominations in the State charged with the duties of such ministry, the high sheriff, and clerks of the several courts of record, and the public registers in the several counties, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said Guard in Home Defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally or for any special duty or expedition, as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions, according to his discretion; and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

SEC. 5 *Be it further enacted*, That members of the society of friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862: *Provided*, That when any such Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property five hundred dollars, under the acts of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Guards for Home Defence may be called out for service by the Governor in the defence of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrections, either by regiments, battalions or companies *en masse*, or by draft or volunteers from the same, as he in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command through the officers appointed as herein provided; shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in tours of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses, and accoutrements, and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service; and shall prescribe rules for their action, to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. *Be in further enacted*, That the commissions of officers of the militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification. [*Ratified the 7th day of July*, 1863.]

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia, and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill; which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence, for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters: *Provided*, They shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside, or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions contained in that act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt County Commissioners, appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate governments, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies. *Provided*, That this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field."

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; each captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars; and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five, nor more than twenty five dollars: *Provided*, That every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company court-martial, and judgments are to be entered up, and the fines collected in the same mode, and in accordance with the provisions of the militia law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Surgeon General, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service, under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and that they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the Guard for Home Defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That when the pressure of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guards for Home Defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

SEC. 8 *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. [*Ratified the 14th day of December*, 1863.]

II. The Company Drills required by the 1st section of the last named act, will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, August, September, November and December, and the July, Battalion Drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October.

III. The 3d section of the last named act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for Home Defence; but are not exempt from duty, when the Guard for Home Defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor VANCE:

135 R. C. GATLIN, *Adj. Gen.*

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$12 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	20 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2			
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	John W Lea,		William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate	R W York,
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	R A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15		W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,	James L Gaines,	John Y B Rogers,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28		Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Eac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33	Robt V Cowan,		Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	
35		Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,	John Wilson,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,		Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singletary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman
45		John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill
47	Geo H Faribault,		J Lankford
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	
49	Lee M McAfee,	James T Davis,	
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook	H J Ryals,
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	
52	Marcus A Parks,		Eric Erson,
53		Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57		Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	E Mallett,
62	Geo W Clayton,	B G McDowell,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,	
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

—— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Early's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Ransom's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade W H F Lee's Division, Hampton's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in MacRae's Brigade Hoke's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Kirkland's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, B W Johnston's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 52d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st	Battalion	Reserve Forces,	Maj. C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	" "	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	" "	— Hooks.
4th	"	" "	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	" "	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	" "	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	" "	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

*Confederate States District

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., OCTOBER 10, 1864.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

On and after the 1st of October, subscription rates to the CONSERVATIVE will be as follows:

For the Daily, one month,	$ 5
" " " three months,	15
" " " six months,	25
" " Weekly, six months,	10

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

☞ A $100 bill of the old issue will pay for the Daily CONSERVATIVE six months.

THE CURRENCY.—Our readers may remember that in May last we ventured the prediction that the Act of Congress, taxing the currency thirty three and one-third per cent. would fail to restore to the country a sound circulating medium. Our fears have been realized.

There is a wide spread belief that questions of finance require for their elucidation, a peculiar character of mind not ordinarily vouchsafed to mortals, called "financial ability." We consider this belief a delusion and mischievous. There is nothing needed for the understanding of any question but practical common sense, provided its possessor duly informs himself of the facts relating thereto. Give a man ability *cognoscere rerum causas*, in other words, to discover and appreciate the *Truth*, and he can well execute whatever he undertakes, whether in law or war, physic or finance. If our legislators had not discarded their "mother wit" and surrendered their judgment to those who, by virtue of being able to talk fluently of "par of exchange," "laws of trade," "medium of exchange" and other like mysteries, pretended to a peculiar knowledge of the laws of currency, they would have avoided the guilt of much injurious legislation.

Everybody knows why paper is accepted as a substitute for gold and silver. Gold and silver are the mediums of exchange for all mankind, mainly on account of their intrinsic value. In civilized communities bank notes are received not because they are valuable, but because the bank promises to pay specie, and the holder has faith in the promise. Paralyze this faith by suspending specie payments and these notes depreciate and prices rise.

If gold is more abundant than the needs of the community require, it will become less sought after, and prices will rise. A *fortiori* will depreciation of Bank notes result from over issue because the very superabundance induces a belief that they will not and cannot be redeemed on demand. It has been charged by the enemies of banks that their managers are accustomed to realize immense gains by contracting their issues, purchasing largely at the low prices caused thereby, and then by over-issuing, making sales at the enhanced prices.

The same rules apply to the issue of Government paper, intended to circulate as money. The notes are received and passed because of the confidence of the community that they will be paid in specie. If more issues are made than are required to effect exchanges, then depreciation will follow. Denunciations by ardent or interested men will be used to prevent it, but in vain; stringent laws to uphold its credit will be nugatory. They may retard the downward journey but cannot arrest it. As prices rise, the Government being a purchaser, must increase its issues, so that the currency, like a stone falling by force of gravity, is accelerated to ruin.

To avoid this result Governments always provide some plan of absorbing superfluous notes. To be effectual this plan must not destroy or impair the faith of the people in the honesty of their rulers. It will do no good to make the notes fewer, if confidence in those remaining is wanting. The destruction of nine-tenths of *worthless* paper will no more make the surviving tenth popular than would the burning of a portion of the oak leaves in the Confederacy cause a general rush for the possession of those which have escaped the fire.

It seems plain therefore to a man who is no "financier," that repudiation of part of the treasury notes will do harm. The people alarmed at the breach of faith will withold their confidence from the notes not repudiated. Nor will "forced loans" be of any permanent avail. They are partial in their operation and the citizens dreading robbery, will either decline to accumulate wealth or will hide it from the robbers. Compulsory funding is of this nature and ingeniously combines the disadvantages of forced loans and repudiation. Future historians will be lost in amazement when they find that learned "financiers" have gravely contended that forcing a holder of notes promising to pay specie after the ratification of a treaty of peace to exchange the same for a Government bond payable thirty years after date, is not forcing the unfortunate man to lend to the Government, and that said operation is not a breach of faith.

There are two methods of absorption remaining—honest borrowing and taxation. The first will be difficult when the Government is unrecognized, is territory claimed by a nation stronger and showing unfaltering determination to continue its jurisdiction over it. The difficulty becomes quite insuperable if the rulers of the borrower have shown themselves regardless of plighted faith. A loan negotiated in Europe, if properly managed, would be productive of most salutary effects. If twenty-five millions could be secured, and, instead of being wasted on impracticable navies, the exchange should be sold, five hundred millions of the currency would be redeemed and Confederate notes would be eagerly sought for.

The remaining method is taxation,—we believe the only one available to us in our present emergency. If taxes, heavy in proportion to the needs of the Government, had been from the beginning of the war enforced and promptly collected, and the public faith never violated, although redundancy in the circulation could not have been avoided, it could have been kept in reasonable bounds. Tax payers would have been forced to sell their products to procure the necessary funds and while the prices would have been cheapened by throwing these products on the market, the volume of the currency would have been diminished. Nor would confidence in the Government have been shaken, but on the contrary increased, as the revenues would have been regarded as a basis of credit. We think the tax on farmers should likewise have been payable in currency instead of in kind. At present the farmer, delivering the tenth of his products, is not compelled to raise money by sale of the residue of his surplus.

Most of the principles above enunciated are well understood by all men of "good common sense." The "Currency Act" is in violation of all. Confederate notes are taxed thirty-three and one third per cent of their value, while other kinds of property pay five per cent, so that twenty-eight and one-third per cent is *repudiation*. The Act, it is true, lessened the volume of the currency, but impaired its credit. This wise scheme of some cratic visionary, styled, no doubt, "a good financier" has raised the prices of the necessaries of life, but impaired the ability of the people to pay them. The much desired stringent money market has been procured yet bacon is $7 per pound!

The history of this Act is full of useful lessons When passed it was lauded as a production of wisdom and criticism was deprecated as the suggestion of treason. Now, since Memminger has retired to a happier life and Trenholm rises and pronounces the law a bad one, the same staunch supporters of the Government praise him for his sagacity. As for ourselves, while we will not countenance factious opposition, we intend to canvass the merits of laws and endeavor to effect the repeal of bad ones.

We learn that Mr. Trenholm is the possessor of common sense and has good information on financial subjects. He comes into office in our darkest hour. All the mischiefs possible to our finances have already been done. A nation's honor, after having once been forfeited, cannot be restored in a day, but a great change in the fortunes of the war may cause oblivion of the past. If our friend "Hopeful" be correct in his theory that Napoleon, to carry out his Mexican scheme, will form an alliance with the South, better days will soon be ours. However it may be, the new Secretary has our warmest sympathies and well wishes.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.—Judge Saunders, at the late term of Wake Superior Court, refused to grant judgments when the plaintiff expressed his unwillingness to receive Confederate currency. In the case of F. J. Haywood *vs.* A. Solomon, which was an appeal from the summary proceeding allowed by a recent statute to a landlord against a tenant refusing to vacate, his Honor after a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, ordered a new trial because the plaintiff instructed the officers to demand specie for the recovery, on the ground that the jury assessed the damages in Confederate currency. This was the only civil suit tried during the term. The case of State *vs.* Beasley and others, indictment for a riot wherein the State Journal printing office suffered injury, was continued.

The deep anxiety about the war, the absence of parties, lawyers and witnesses, mostly in military service, caused a general disinclination to try causes. All seemed willing to postpone the battles of the law until Peace with her countless blessings shall return to our bleeding land, and it may again be said, "*Cedant arma togæ.*"

A VOICE FROM ABROAD.—The hopeful and confident feelings of Southerns abroad, in regard to the issues of the war, ought to inspire and encourage our people at home.

The following extract of a letter in the last *N. C. Christian Advocate*, dated Tungchon, China, May 25th 1864, written to the Editor, by Rev. Mr. L. Wood, a native of this State, and now a Missionary in China from the Methodist Episcopal Church South, will be read with interest. Mr. W. has recently lost his excellent wife, and his letter is mostly taken up in regard to her excellencies and his bereaved condition, yet his patriotism would not allow him to forget his own dear native land. His Church in this State ought to sustain Mr. Wood liberally. He says:

The whole world presents any but a cheering aspect at this time. In every quarter of the globe are wars and rumors of wars. It seems that God is pouring out His wrath upon the nations. But He rules all things, and can, and I will bring order out of confusion. A better day is coming, and makes haste. All the revolutions and convulsions taking place are not meaningless. They are a part of the Divine plan to bring about a different and better, higher order of things. They are speeding the second advent of the Son of Man, to reign in righteousness.

I mourn over the condition of my own native land, but do not for a moment despair of *our* sacred cause. One has said, "those who are conscious of a good cause, and of the support of historical facts, should never despair of making truth triumph, even under circumstance, the most adverse and apparently hopeless." And what is true of these writings for truth, is equally true of those fighting for truth and right. Never was a saying more applicable to a people than the one just mentioned is to the South. Her cause is good, right, just, sacred, holy, and she has many "historical facts" to encourage her in the present struggle. Her enemy has greater resources; but are small compared to the resources of the powers which combined against Frederick the Great in his seven years war; and his even much smaller than those of the South. Yet, he conquered! and conquered effectually, or rather he triumphed. And his was a very questionable cause. There are minds in the South controlling affairs not at all inferior to that of the Prussian King. Besides, the South has the smiles of Heaven. She has every reason to hope and fight on. But she must trust alone in her own determination and nerve, and in the God of battles and of nations. Others stand aloof, and it would seem are becoming quite indifferent. It may be, however, that the seeming indifference, is ominous. As it is, the South has a strong moral support in all the civilized nations of the world—among the people, if not in the governments. All whose opinions have any weight sympathise with her noble resistance against subjugation, and extermination.

I often wish I was with my suffering and wronged country, in body as I am in mind and heart. O! that I could take the place of a dear brother who has laid down his life, that his country may live. Were it not for my two little boys, I would come to the aid of my native land. But I am there in heart. My daily, constant prayer to God, is to sustain her in all her great trials, give her the victory over her atrocious foes and bring her out of her present ordeal purified, and firmly established, in truth and equity, and justice, and righteousness. God bless and prosper the Confederate States of America.

We learn from the Charlotte *Bulletin* that Henry C. Utley, a furloughed soldier, was shot and instantly killed at Concord on the 5th inst., by W. A. Smith. Smith was bailed in the sum of $75,000.

ROBERT SAWYER, a printer from Salisbury was killed near Chaffin's Bluff last Friday.

A MOTHER'S APPEAL.—We have been permitted by Gov. Vance to publish the following thrilling and able letter from a patriotic lady in this State, who appeals to the Governor in behalf of her boys. We are not prepared to adopt her politics, to send all the men to the army, and leave the old men, women and boys to till and protect the country, but in earnest devotion to the country, true pluck and tender concern for her children, we have seldom seen such a production. To croakers, skulkers, and bad law makers, it is a sharp sword. The fair author will excuse the liberty we take in giving it to our readers in the hope it may do good:

—— COUNTY, Oct. 4th, 1864.

GOV. VANCE—*Sir:* I am a plain, country woman, much unused to letter writing, but your kind, energetic and successful efforts in behalf of the soldier's families, embolden me to appeal to you to help me and them in a matter that touches the hearts of almost every mother in our Confederacy.

Sir, last Saturday in a drenching rain, two strong, active young men came to my house and took off our oldest born, a lad just turned 16, small and undergrown for that age, and had his name enrolled for the defence of our country. Sir, I would give up our last negro, last dollar, last foot of land for our country, and will cheerfully give up my sons and daughters too, if the duties required of them are commensurate with their strength of mind and body. But it will break my heart to see my little children led off to corrupt camps to be ruined in morals and then marched to the battlefield to be mangled, slain, or put into a comfortless prison. Sir, a lad of 17 is too immature in mind, morals and body, to be taken from the mild influences of home to be exposed to temptations, the hardships of a soldier's life and the brutality of unprincipled officers. Sir, this law calling out the lads of our country seems to me to be as wise in our legislators, as it would be in the farmers to feed away the seed corn to the crows, and then to fold their arms and say that God would raise up to them a beautiful harvest from the bare earth. Sir, has our country got to this desperate pass, that the children are to be taken from their primers for its defence? If so, in the name of liberty I call on the Solons who made this law, to distinguish themselves still farther by enacting another calling out the *women* without delay, to fight by the sides of their little sons. And Sir, it would be a bold fight, there would be no hiding in gullies, as can be proven on some bearded fellows calling themselves men. I know not who made this law, I care less. But whoever he be, he is a coward, tenfold a coward. Sir, I am sadly acquainted with grief. For nearly eight years my husband has been a poor paralytic. I prayed to God to spare me farther grief, but then He took a beautiful babe from me, then followed my dear mother. Then this merciless war, claimed the life of a younger brother, that I loved as I did my own soul. Then another lovely babe was torn from me. My heart is broken, my health is gone, and now, if my little son is taken from me, it will be overflowing the cup of bitterness. My dear brother joined the army before John Brown received his due. In the fall of '62 the poor fellow gave up his life a sacrifice to his country. A purer offering was never made. May Almighty God avenge his death. Should it ever be in my power to thrust a dagger, or fire a ball at the enemy, I shall believe that God has made me his avenger, and should pray for my strength to increase until not one of the foe was left. In the delirium that preceded his death he imagined himself in battle; called on those around him to "dress the wounds," begged them "to help the poor soldiers." Then seemed overwhelmed with grief, shed tears and said, "the Yankees are murdering our little boys." Was this a prophecy that is being verified? In behalf of our children, I beg you Sir, to help the mothers of North Carolina. Do you remember your mother? have you a son? If so I know that my sorrows will touch your heart. Two of my sons are old enough to serve our country, *if she is in a desperate strait.* One of them is just 16, the other just 14. Sir I will give them to you to day if you can employ them as children should be employed. Both have been to school since seven years old. The youngest of the two is a fine penman, a good arithmetician and has a fine talent for drawing. I should like to have him taught engineering, or he could fill some clerkship, now filled by a strong man, and thus give a soldier to the field. My oldest son has a mechanical turn and is a lad of untiring industry, energy and invention. Sir, can you not put this boy in the government machine shop in Raleigh? I hope you can, I beg of you to make an effort to help me, and from your past success in you efforts I believe you will succeed. If there is no place in Raleigh, is there no place in some other healthy locality that he could fill? I offer you my sons, because I have confidence in you. I do not want them to go into camp, but to fill some place suited to their capacity, where they can do a man's work, and let two men go into the army. Sir, our country is filled with exempts. It is an evil that will overwhelm us unless some remedy is found. All of these substitute men, militia officers, overseers, millers, fine dressed government officials, surgeons, doctors, teachers, printers, blockade-runners, postmasters, speculators, ex-captains, ex colonels, ex majors, and others, in swarms as the locusts of Egypt. My soul loathes them with unutterable abhorence and contempt.—These are the gentry who are leading off the little boys "to guard bridges," they say, but in fact to suffer and die in their stead. May every drop of blood shed from the veins of these lads be upon their heads. Sir, I can exempt my boys, as a vast multitude of strong men exempt themselves, that is as overseers. But I want them to serve our country in her hour of need in any capacity that boys can. If you will put one or both in such a place you will lift much grief from a poor crushed heart, and I will never pray to God to bless my boys without beseeching Him to crown your days with "mercy and loving kindness"

Methinks that our government has paid us women, the mothers, wives and daughters of the Confederacy, a poor compliment during this war. Sir, they have left us comparatively *nothing to do.* Women taught school before the war, now men go around and beg for scholars, and teach gratis in order to get the number of pupils required, to exempt them. The women can cut and sew well enough to dress the soldiers; but it is a good excuse to keep men out of the army, and thus the women are deprived of another means of support. Every Depot four miles apart must have a post office. Thus men are exempted, who after delivering about six letters per week, buy up all the eggs, butter, potatoes, fruit and such small wares, and take them to the camps to speculate and extort on. For proof of this assertion I refer to —— and ——, near which I lived five years. The post master at one of these places was reported as an enemy to his country, to the P. O. Department, and a soldier's wife tried to get his place, but he outs witted her. He is a strong young man, and if the speculator is an enemy to his country, the report did him no wrong. There are a vast number of maimed soldiers, fit for the safe places, hospitals, clerkships &c. Sir have you not the power in this State, to put these men, the women and the boys in the tailors shops, the schoolrooms, the printing offices and all such places, and thus add thousands to the strength of the army? Were I a man, I would call on the earth to open her mouth and swallow me up before I would resort to these flimsy excuses, as a cloak for my cowardice. Sir, women used to think that they could practice midwifery, but there are men, who have lately found out that it is a mistake, and it is necessary that they should stay at home to practice this difficult profession. Thus are the ranks diminished. I can count 12 exempts just around us in a circuit of two miles, only one of them over 50 years of age, only three of the remainder over forty. All of them are able to serve, and I contend should be compelled to do so. The old men, women and boys, can make the crops. We do not want these exempts, we are ashamed of them. Sir, again I beg of you, if you can give my boys a place to do so. They are quite truthful, unassuming, intelligent boys, that I believe will give satisfaction to any reasonable person. They have been taught to scorn a skulker, as the personification of all valliany, and have as much patriotism as any man. My heart bleeds for the poor boys of the South, and I beg of you, in the name of our "tender Shepherd," who left his command with us, to "Feed my Lambs." In gratitude for what your mother must have done for you; in honor to the tears of anxiety she must have shed for you; in remembrance of your oath of office, I call on you as I would on my father, to exert your power for the protection of our little boys. I hope that nothing in my letter savors of presumption. My feelings are those of deep grief for the sufferings of our poor bleeding people, and unmixed, and unutterable contempt for every able man, who seeks or accepts an excuse to keep out of the army. With much respect for your exertions in behalf of our country, and with the prayer, hope and belief, that a man of your energy and invention, may be able to accomplish the recruiting and strengthening of our army, and at the same time, the deliverance of our poor little boys, I am yours with best wishes.

"ADVICE TO SOLDIERS."—The following extract from "A Legend of Montrose," contains excellent advice to soldiers, much more likely to be strictly followed than that contained in Judge Longstreet's letters:

"Notwithstanding the proverbial epicurism of the English—proverbial that is to say, in Scotland at this period—the English visiters made no figure whatever, compared with the portentous voracity of Captain Dalgetty, although that gallant soldier had already displayed much steadiness and pertinacity in his attack upon the refreshments set before them at their entrance by way of forlorn hope. He spoke to no one during the time of his meal; and it was not until the victuals were nearly withdrawn from the table that he gratified the rest of the company, who had watched him with some surprise, with an account of the reasons, why he eat so very fast and so very long.

"The former quality," he said "he had acquired, while he filled a place at the bursar's table, at the Mareschal college of Aberdeen, where," said he, "if you did not move your jaws as fast as a pair of castanets, you were very unlikely to get anything to put between them. And as for the quantity of my food, be it known to this honorable company," continued the Captain, "that it's the duty of every commander of a fortress, on all occasions which offer, to secure as much munitions and vivers as their magazines can possibly hold, not knowing when they may have to sustain a siege or a blockade. Upon which principle, gentlemen," said he, "when a cavalier finds that provant is good and abundant, he will, in my estimation, do wisely to victual himself for at least three days, as there is no knowing when he may come by another meal."

"The laird expressed his acquiescence in the prudence of this principle and recommended to the veteran to add a tass of brandy and a flagon of claret to the substantial provisions he had already laid in, to which proposal, the Captain readily agreed."

MILITIA.—The following lines will show what was thought of the "gallant militia" in England two hundred years ago. They are from Dryden's "Cymon and Iphigenia."

The country rings around with loud alarms,
And raw in fields the rude militia swarms;
Mouths without hands; maintained at vast expense;
In peace a charge, in war a weak defence;
Stout once a month they march, a blustering band,
And ever, but in times of need, at hand.
This was the morn when issuing on the guard,
Drawn up in rank and file they stood prepared
Of seeming arms to make a short assay,
Then hasten to be drunk, the business of the day.

OUR GEORGIA FRONT.

There was a rumor here on Saturday, apparently on good authority, of an important movement of our army, which we have not seen mentioned in our dailies, from, no doubt, proper prudential reasons.

The Savannah *Republican* of Monday evening, has the following item in reference to it; which reveals a fact, the results of which will be one of the most important of the campaign to this portion of the Confederacy—and on its result very much depends the early or late termination of the great contest in which the country is engaged.

"ARMY OF TENNESSEE.—As the enemy are fully apprised of all Gen. Hood's movements by this time, it is not amiss to state that the Army of Tennessee is now posted across the Western & Atlantic Railroad at Acworth station, twelve miles above Marietta, and thirty three miles from Atlanta. The evacuation of Atlanta is therefore now a work of necessity, and what shall come after we shall see. Sherman must make a movement, either forward or back, in the course of a few days. Our best army officers entertain no fears of its being directed against either Augusta or Macon."

Macon (Ga) Journal & Messenger, Oct. 5.

RELIEF FOR CONFEDERATE SUFFERERS AT NEWBERN.—We are glad to learn that Gen. Baker is performing a most humane act in tendering relief to the Confederate sufferers by Yellow Fever, at Newbern or vicinity.

Having learned that many of our people within the Yankee lines, were suffering from this fell disease and that they were without medical attention or care of any sort, Gen. Baker asked and obtained permission, from the Secretary of War, to send down such medical aid and other means of relief and succor as he could obtain, and as the enemy would allow him to furnish.

Under this arrangement, we learn that Dr. O. A. White of the Medical Examining Board, at this post, has volunteered his services for this arduous but humane duty, and will be sent down to Newbern, perhaps with others, under flag of truce, as soon as arrangements to that end can be completed.

Dr. White has had large experience in the treatment of Yellow Fever, having passed through all its ravages, at Wilmington, in 1862; and we hope that, under the blessing of heaven, he may prove the "good Samaritan" to many of our suffering, dying people, and even to our enemy, in his mission of mercy.—*State Journal.*

FROM THE FRONT.—We learn that our scouts captured one of Sherman's supply trains, on Monday last at Marietta. Thirty prisoners captured at the same time reached Newnan on Thursday, and came down the road last night.

Gen Cheatham is now in command of the gallant corps lately under Gen. Hardee, and the report reaches us he has been made acting Lieutenant-General. So far it is all right, but the full rank has been won by the fighting Tennesseean.

A correspondent of the Montgomery Mail says that Major Mason, Adjutant General to the Army of Tennessee, and a son in law of Judge Campbell, of the War Department, is to be made Chief of Staff in place Gen. Stoup, lately resigned.—*Augusta Chronicle Oct. 6.*

DECEASED N. C. SOLDIERS.—In the list of Confederate prisoners brought by the last flag of truce, who have since died at the Receiving (Seabrook) Wayside Hospital, we find the following names of North Carolinians:

John Durhone, E, 1st regiment; Sidney J Hall, A, 13th; J W Elgarton, 6th cavalry; E Beech, C, 18th; W F Saunders, K, 26th; C Benfield, F, 22d; C D Shield, D, 27th; W R Ray, 67th cavalry; S Burgess, F, 66th; T H Sparrow, C, 55th. Six or eight were brought there dead, whose names could not be ascertained.

Hon. Thomas F. Marshall died on the 22d ult, at his residence near Versailles, Woodford county, Ky., aged about sixty-four years.

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.,
Oct. 2d, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: You will please publish the following list of casualities in the 33d Regiment N. C. Troops, in the engagement of the 30th Sept. and 1st Oct. inclusive:

Field and Staff: No casualities.

Company A: No casualties

B. Killed: private Joshua Braswell.—Wounded: private W. B. Briley severe in hip.

C. wounded: privates J W Suther and Monroe Murphy severely.

D. Missing: Martin Thomas.

E wounded: sgt W H Howell painfully in knee.

F. No casualties.

G. wounded: corp J W Atkinson severe flesh wound in thigh, private J P Barnes slight in leg.

H. No casualties.

I " "

K. " "

Very respectfully, &c,

R V COWAN,
Col. commanding 33d N. C. T.

In the 47th N. C. Regt., in the battle of Jones' farm, near Petersburg, Va, fought Sept. 30th, and Oct. 1st,, 1864

Field and Staff, none.

Company A, Killed: private M Denton, W C Pullen; Wounded private Wm. Bains, G W Patterson, both slightly,

B. Wounded: privates W R Privett left leg slight, B P Perry right foot severe.

D. Wounded: privates G M Wilder left ankle severe, Sergt D W Ewer left wrist severe.

E. Killed: J M Marcum. Wounded: Lt E H Ray left side severe, privates K S Powell right leg severe Jas Dew left forearm severe.

G. Wounded: Jas Patterson left leg slight, J J Bowden head slight, T S Carroll left cheek severe, J Peeddy head slight.

H. Wounded: private Seth Broadwell right side severe, Sergt J A Page right forearm severe, private Peyton C Morgan right breast slight.

I. Wounded: privates J H Wood right shoulder severe, Chas. Cooper right arm and breast severe, J M Watts left forefinger slight.

K. Wounded: Corpl W S Conodle right leg severe, privates Jacob Loy right leg severe, C O Tompson left arm severe, Danl Lowe right arm severe, J A Swim left leg severe, Jas Hurchison left thigh severe.

CASUALTIES IN 11th REGIMENT.—Killed—A Huffman, Company D; Sidney Cornwall, company I.

Wounded—Colonel W J Martin, left hip, severe.

Company A.—J J McElroy, face, severe, J S Stowe, right foot, severe, T Wright, left arm, severe; T L Holmes, groin, severe; H H Hill, head, severe; R Gribble, foot, slight; Benj Withers, right hand, amputated; Robt. Ewing, right thigh.

Company B.—W C Teems, right arm, severe; A Smith, face, severe; Henry Smith, right leg, severe.

Company C—Thos. Parker, right hand.

Company D.—E Hennesey, head, severe; R Whisonant, neck; Wm. Albright, head, severe; M M Blain, left thigh, severe; Marshal Miller, left knee, severe.

Company E.—D W McDonald, mortally (since dead;) Fulton Allen, left leg, amputated.

Company F.—R Bridges, right thigh, severe; J W Taylor, right thigh, severe; Stephen Parish, head severe.

Company G.—Wm. Flintoff, right thigh, severe.

Company H.—Lieut. James Saville, left shoulder, severe; Wm. Knox, right thigh, severe; Henry Hinant, left hand.

Company I.—L Blackburn, left knee, severe; Eli Johnson, head, slight.

Company K—John Cordell, left hand; Richard Smith, left hand.—*Char. Bulitan.*

The Charlotte *Buletin* publishes the following list of casualties since the 13th May 1864 in Co. G. 49th Regiment:

Killed—R N Crawford, T Howell, G R Gill, John Kampe, M M Patterson, S C Patterson, John M Waters, W W Harrison and W F Whetstine.

Wounded—Capt C H Dixon, Lieut. S J Weaver, Lieut. B F Dixon, Lieut. J C Covington, Sergeant H D Fulton, Corporal T W Harmon, Privates L Allen, W Bird, P Barrett, J D Dellinger, J H Falls, A C Huffstickler, R J Mitchum, J C Neal, F M Owensby, D C Patterson, W H Putnam, B C Putnam, J L Riddle, M Ried, J P Runyan, R D Stains, John Waterson and R A Weir.

Died from Disease—W G Barber, G W Goforth, E W Howell, D R Howser, A D McGille, D G Putnam and P H Pruett.

Respectfully,
C. H. DIXON,
Capt. Co. G, 49th N. C. T.

List of casualties of Co. K. 8th North Carolina Regiment.

Killed—None.

Wonded—Corporal J J Jenkins, severely, and prisoner, S W Hess, wounded and prisoner, Jno W Miller, slightly bruised in side by shell, Jno C Morgan, right foot, severe.

Missing—Lieut P S Miller, Privates Henry Barger, Alexander Shaver, Abraham Shaver.—*Salisbery Watchman.*

DIED,

At his residence, in Franklin county, on the 14th of last September, Mr. J. B. Tucker, in the 53d year of his age.

In Winston, on Thursday, the 29th ult, after a protracted illness of typhoid fever, Augustine C. Transue, aged about 45 years.

In Wilmington, at Way Hospital No. 4, on Saturday, Sept. 24th, Mrs. Mary Ann Godwin, of Sampson county.

At the residence of Major W. W Townes, in the city of Petersburg, Va., on the 27th September, 1864, Lieut. Wm. Hunt Townes, of Granville county, N. C., aged 31 years and 15 days.

At Point Lookout, Md., on the 9th of June, Lieut. W. P. Earnheart, Co. A, 57th N. C. Troops. He was born on the 18th of Aug., 1842.

In Wilmington, on the morning of the 7th inst, William Meares Walker, in the 35th year of his age, fourth son of the late John Walker, Esq.

On the 19th of September, in the battle near Winchester, Va., Lieut. Willis M. Lea, of the 5th Regiment North Carolina Troops.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.

Oct. 10, 1864. 146—tm1.

☞ Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot, Raleigh Standard and Raleigh Confederate copy till meeting of Legislature

PIANO! PIANO!!

WE HAVE CONSIGNED TO US ANOTHER Piano.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

Oct. 10, 1864. 146—2t.

WANTED!

A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, by a young lady. English, French and Music taught. References exchanged. Address

MISS M., box 146,
Charlotte, N. C.

Oct 10, 1846. 146—2t*.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., Auctioneers,

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, Oct. 12th, at 10 o'clock:

7 Hogsheads of prime Leaf Tobacco,
6 kegs pure White Lead,
2 Sewing Machines,
6 bbls. Soft Soap,

A lot of Clothing, consisting of Ladies Silk Dresses, and under clothing, Men's Drawers, Shirts, Coats and Pants, &c,

1 Negro Boy, 21 years old, a good Shoe maker, and sundry and divers things too tedious to mention.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

Oc ober 10, 1864. 146—2t.